IV. REMARKS

1. Claims 1, 7, 14, 15, 21 and 28 are amended. Claims 29-31 are new.

2. The Abstract is amended to overcome the objection.

3. The claims are amended to overcome the rejection under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph.

It is submitted that the claims clearly recite that both the basic module an the user interface module are stored in the electronic device.

The claims do not recite that the user interface software is loaded from the expansion card. Rather the user interface software is stored in the electronic device and started in the electronic device. The term "loading" means that a module is read from one memory location to another memory location to enable the starting and execution of the module. See page 14, lines 32-36 of the specification as filed where it is recited that "[t]he loading of the program module is conducted for example in such a way that the operating system 201 copies the program module in the memory means from the permanent memory, such as ROM, to the data memory, such as RAM, and stores in its registers information on the starting address of the loaded program module." For example, the module can be stored in one type of memory (e.g. ROM, hard disk, etc.) of the electronic device from which, it is copied into a memory area (e.g. RAM of the electronic device) applicable to executing programs.

4. Claims 1-28 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Shih et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,405,362 ("Shih") and Garney, U.S. Patent No. 5,319,751.

The Examiner states that "Shih discloses a method for loading the software application from an expansion card in an electronic device." This is notably different from what is recited by Applicant in the claims.

Claim 1 recites "starting user interface software of an expansion card in an electronic device." There is no recitation of loading the software application "from" an expansion card, as stated by the Examiner. As recited by Applicant, the user interface software is "stored" in the electronic device. In Shih, as noted by the Examiner, the software application is loaded "from an expansion card". This is clearly not what is claimed by Applicant.

Column 3, lines 8-18 of Shih states that the event monitor detects when the memory card is inserted. Then, the event monitor "searches the Compact Flash Card" for an auto run program. The auto run program is used to "install the software on the card." This is not what is claimed by Applicant.

Further, claim 1 recites that the user interface software comprises at least a basic module and a user interface module, said basic module and said user interface module being separate parts of the same user interface software and stored within the electronic device. The combination of Shih and Garney do not disclose or suggest that the user interface software includes a basic module as recited by Applicant and as argued by Applicant in its responses to the prior office actions, all the arguments of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

The basic module recited in claim 1 is not the same as the event monitor of Shih. Shih discloses that the system includes operating system (200), shell (205) event monitor (210) autorun

program (215) and application (220). Referring to Figure 2 of Shih it is clear that the event monitor (210) is part of the operating system (200) not the user interface software as claimed by Applicant. The event monitor (210) is a generic piece of operating system software that can be used to activate the autorun program (215) located on the flash card after the card is inserted. This is not what is recited in claim 1. Claim 1 recites that the user interface software includes a basic module. Thus, the event monitor (210) of Shih is not the same as Applicant's basic module because the event monitor of Shih is part of the operating system and the basic module of Applicant's claim 1 is not.

Further, claim 1 recites that the basic module and the user interface module are separate parts of the same user interface software and stored within the electronic device. This is not what is disclosed in Shih.

In Shih, the autorun program and other applications are stored in the memory of a computer readable medium which can be connected to a PC in a releasable manner. Applicant recites that the user interface software is stored in the electronic device and it is the expansion card, which does not have this software, that is coupled to the device.

The event monitor (210) in Shih is notified by the shell (205) of the attachment of the computer readable medium (Col. 6, L. 41-46). The event monitor then searches for the autorun program from the computer readable medium and when found, starts to execute the autorun program that is in the attached medium (Col. 6, L. 56 - Col. 7, L. 23). This is not what is claimed by Applicant where when the card is inserted, the basic module of the electronic device detects the insertion and causes the user

interface module in the electronic device to execute. Unlike what is claimed by Applicant it is not disclosed or suggested in Shih that the autorun program is stored in the PC. The autorun program, which is located on the removable medium, installs an application from the medium to the memory of the PC and starts its operation. The autorun program (215) remains on the card and is not transferred to the Palm-size PC. Therefore, Shih does not disclose or suggest that the event monitor (210) and the autorun program (215) are stored within the electronic device. Claim 1 recites that both the basic module and the user interface modules are stored within the electronic device.

The Examiner also states that Shih does not specify that the user interface software from the expansion card is divided in a basic module and a user module, where the basic module and the user interface module are separate parts of the same user interface software.

Combining Shih with Garney fails to remedy the above deficiencies of Shih.

In Garney, upon insertion of the card into the computer system, the device driver stub code image is read from the card memory area and transferred into an area of the computer system memory. The device driver stub code is then executed by the processor of the computer system. The full device driver code is not transferred to the computer system random access memory, rather the full device driver is executed while still resident on the card. (Abstract). Thus, the stub is loaded onto the computer system only after the card is inserted and the full device driver is executed only after the card is inserted.

The stub portion of the device driver in Garney is not the same as the basic module claimed by Applicant. The stub portion is only loaded on the computer system after the card is inserted whereas Applicant's claim 1 recites that the basic module is stored within the electronic device".

Further, Garney does not disclose or suggest that the basic module and the user interface module are stored within the electronic device. The two parts of the software in Garney, i.e. the stub portion and "the part on the software which is loading and activation content of the software in the removable card" ("the full device driver portion") are both on the feature card (Abstract, lines 5-7). The full device driver code remains resident on the card and is not transferred to the computer system random access memory (Col. 3, L. 61-62; Col. 4, L. 1-2). Thus, when the feature card is installed to the host device (i.e. the computer system) the host device detects the installation and loads only the stub portion from the feature card into the memory of the host device. This is not what is claimed by Applicant. Claim 1 recites that both the basic module and the user interface module are stored within the electronic device.

Thus, because the combination of Shih and Garney fails to disclose or suggest all the features of Applicant's claim 1, claim 1 is patentable. Claims 7, 14, 15, 21 and 28 are patentable over the combination of Shih and Garney for reasons similar to those described above with respect to claim 1. Claims 2-6, 8-13, 16-20 and 22-27 are patentable at least by reason of their respective dependencies.

The Examiner is reminded that a *prima facie* rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) requires that each and every element of the claims be taught by the combination of the references and that the

"motivation" to modify and combine the subject references come from the references themselves. (See M.P.E.P. § 2142). No such teaching is found here. Thus, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be established.

Neither Shih nor Garney provide any suggestion or motivation to be combined or modified as proposed by the Examiner and the Examiner's proposition that Applicant's claims would be obvious is not supported by the factual contents of Shih and Garney as described above. Motivation for purposes of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) requires that the reference itself and/or the knowledge generally available to one skilled in the art provide the requisite motivation or suggestion to modify the reference.

If Shih and Garney were combined the result would be a feature card having application(s) on the feature card that are run or executed directly from the feature and not loaded into the memory of the host device. Combining Shih and Garney results in even less software loaded from the feature card to the host device. This is contrary to what is claimed by Applicant in that both the basic module and the user interface module of Applicant's claims are both loaded to the host device, for example, when the software is installed on the host device.

When "the PTO asserts that there is an explicit or implicit teaching or suggestion in the prior art, it must indicate where such a teaching or suggestion appears in the reference". In re Rijckaert, 28 USPQ2d 1955, 1957 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The Examiner is requested to provide an indication as to where any such teaching, suggestion or motivation to combine the references to achieve what is claimed by Applicant appears in the references. Absent such a teaching, it is submitted that *prima facie* case of

obviousness over Shih and Garney under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) is not established.

Further, claim 2 recites that the basic module of the user interface software controls the execution of the second phase. As described above, the event monitor (210) of Shih is not part of the user interface software (i.e. application 220) of the flash card. Thus, the event monitor (210) of Shih cannot "control the execution of the second phase" as claimed by Applicant. Thus, claim 2 is patentable. The arguments described for claim 2 are equally applicable to claims 8, 16 and 22. Therefore, claims 8, 16 and 22 are patentable.

Claim 3 recites that the loading and start-up of the user interface module is initiated from the basic module. For reasons similar to those described with respect to claim 2, the event monitor (210) of Shih is not the same as the basic module claimed by Applicant. Thus, claim 3 is patentable. The arguments described for claim 3 are equally applicable to claims 9, 17 and 23. Therefore, claims 9, 17 and 23 are patentable.

Claim 5 recites when the expansion card is detached from the electronic device, the user interface module is halted and the basic module is kept in operation. The Examiner argues that in Shih the event monitor (210) is required to remain functional even if the card is removed. However, as noted above with respect to claim 1, the event monitor (210) is not the same as the basic module claimed by Applicant. Therefore, claim 5 is patentable. The arguments with respect to claim 5 are equally applicable to claim 19. Therefore, claim 19 is patentable.

Claim 12 recites that the expansion card comprises a transmitter/receiver unit and a high frequency power amplifier.

The Examiner argues that Garney discloses this feature at column 1, line 60 through column 2, line 4 and refers to the device driver disclosed therein. Garney defines device drivers as "software modules comprising processing logic for controlling the low level or device specific components of a particular computer system resource" and nothing more (Col. 1, L. 60-63). This is not the same as a transmitter/receiver unit and a high frequency power amplifier as claimed by applicant. Referring to page 9, lines 35-38 and Figure 1 of Applicant's specification, the transmitter/receiver unit refers to wireless communications, for example, applying the GSM standard. Nowhere does Shih or Garney, individually or in combination, disclose or suggest a transmitter/receiver unit as described and claimed by Applicant. Thus, claim 12 is patentable over the combination of Shih and Garney. The arguments described above with respect to claim 12 apply equally to claim 26. Thus, claim 26 is also patentable over the combination of Shih and Garney.

With respect to claims 29-31, nowhere in Shih is it even remotely mentioned that a user can "stop the loading between the phases" as recited in claims 29-31. When the card of Shih is inserted, the messages received by the event monitor (210) are automatically generated. When the event monitor (210) receives the message it automatically searches for the autorun program (215) on the computer-readable medium (i.e. the card) that was just inserted. Nowhere in Shih is it disclosed that these messages or searching for the autorun program (215) can be stopped. The only way a user of Shih can stop the installation is by not inserting a card, which is not even close to what is claimed by Applicant. Nowhere does Shih disclose or suggest "stopping the loading between the phases" as claimed by Applicant.

For all of the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that all of the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance. Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for three additional dependent claims ($150.00) and any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,

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11 October 2006
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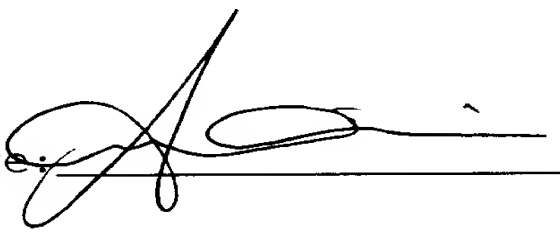
Date: 11 October 2006 Signature: 

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